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P. S. Chakur, master's degree student (BSTU);**O. M. Berezko**, PhD (Agriculture), assistant professor (BSTU)**STRUCTURE OF THE RECREATION PLACES SYSTEM
ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS. EXPERIENCE
OF BELARUS AND LITHUANIA THROUGH THE EXAMPLE
OF THE PARKS "AUGUSTOV CANAL" AND "KREKENAVA"**

This article reveals the connection between the environmental education of the population and recreational facilities in specially protected natural areas (SPNA). The approaches of the structural organization of SPNA marked on the Belarusian and Lithuanian experience. The current trends of the development and availability, connection of these objects with environmental education of the population were identified; available methods of ecological, historical and cultural education were enumerated. Specifically taken data structures of recreation facilities were analyzed in terms of compliance with the concept of sustainable development.

Introduction. Environmental protection in the modern era of society development is an important issue that is partially realized due to the ecological knowledge of people. Specially protected natural areas (SPNA), as areas that have nature-oriented, scientific, cultural, esthetic, leisure and sanitary meaning as model sectors of nature, are the best suitable for this purpose. Thus, in accordance with their functions it is necessary to build places for leisure activities on SPNA joining them into a system which would provide resistance of these areas.

The aim of the research is a comparative analysis of the structure of leisure places system on some SPNA of the Republic of Belarus and Lithuania. The research is aimed at the improvement of recreational conditions on SPNA of Belarus.

Main part. SPNAs play a significant part in the development and realization of the conception on decreasing of environmental damage and supporting its quality. Together they are rather important base not only for saving our natural heritage, fulfillment of research in nature laboratory but also for ecological education of great masses of population. The recent fact allows calling them "open classrooms" and all the SPNA system of the country – "school of nature". Development of the system of recreation places on SPNA is an integral part of solving not even problems with organizing of public leisure but first of all ecological and educational [1].

Ecological education in national parks and reserves is mainly carried out due to the development of the so-called eco-tourism. Its organization is aimed at solving of the system of inter-related tasks:

- ecological education, cultural improvement of relationships with nature, preparation of ecological standards of behavior in the open environment, personal responsibility of everybody for nature;

- revival of moral and physical strength of a human being, proper rest;

- environmental protection, minimal damage to the environment;

- assistance to socioeconomic development of regions and the state in whole [2].

Ecological education in the so-called "open classrooms" is becoming possible providing possibility to visit these territories, i.e. building the chain of places for leisure activities. The structure of this chain should be the subject to thorough rational analysis at the early stage of development and mainly aimed at saving the stability of the territory of the certain SPNA.

Special tourist-recreational park "Augustow Canal" located in landscape reserve "Grodno Forest Reserve" as the example of realization of the system of recreation places on the territories with specially protected status in this article is under consideration from the part of the Republic of Belarus. From the part of Lithuania the structure of the system of recreational places of the regional park "Krekenava" is under consideration.

Special tourist-recreational park "Augustow Canal" (The Republic of Belarus) was founded in 2011. Total area of the park is 5749,9 ha and consists of four sectors in Grodno and Grodno region: sector No. 1 – "Augustow Canal, r. Neman"; sector No. 2 – "Radzivilki"; sector No. 3 – "Sopotskin"; sector No. 4 – "Svyatsk". The system of recreational places in this case will be regarded from the point of existing and upcoming situation. Prospects for further development of the existing system stipulate availability of investment projects which will be examined later. At present on the territory of the tourist-recreational park "Augustow Canal" there are already 14 eco-routes (6 cycling routes, 3 walking routes, 4 water routes, 1 horse route) and 1 water route is being projected. Infrastructure of a food service is poorly developed – out of Grodno there is only one food service area (v. Gozha). However in the residential area and rural tourism situation is better – there are 16 agro-villas and 5 organized places for rest and bed, 10 health resorts and 3 holiday centers. On this territory there are only 3 quays (including 1 in Grodno), officially

there are 8 campings, 2 towers with skydecks, 2 sightseeing platforms and one museum [3].

Investment projects are aimed at increase of tourists' potential and attraction of Belarusian and foreign tourists. At present investors are offered the following projects:

- construction of a hotel complex near v. Chertok;
- construction of a summer café for 50 places with boat-rental station near v. Dmisevichi;
- construction of a camping complex near the flood-gate “Dombrovka”;
- construction of a large cultural and entertainment center with the following places: a restaurant-hotel complex, an amusement park, aqua-park and spa-complex, theme park, sport complex with tennis courts;
- construction of a light narrow-gage railroad en route: v. Gozha – v. Lukavitsa – v. Perelom – v. Dubrova – v. Privalka;
- construction of a 24-hour-café near the flood-gate “Nemnovo”;
- construction of a hotel-entertainment complex with beer museum;
- renewal of the river harbor in Grodno and construction of a river station and shopping and entertainment center;
- construction of the health resort “Privalka” near v. Privalka and construction of 4 health resorts for 650 places in total, spa-centers, a hydro-pathical, an aqua-park, a swimming pool, a Ter-rainkur park, a ski-roller track;
- construction of a tourist complex “Fisher-man's village” on “Augustow Canal” north of the v. Peschany. Construction of wooden houses for night lodging, rest sites, a bathhouse and a guest house is projected;
- construction of an annual ski-resort in the v. Sopotskin. Projected: an adventure park, tracks for mountain bikes, summer sledge tracks, 5 ski trails for all types of skiers, a snowboarding-park, chairlifts, a skating rink, a restaurant-hotel complex, indoor courts, a sport complex with gyms and playing gyms, a swimming pool, saunas, a bowling;
- renewal and development of infrastructure of the tourist center “Neman” for widening the complex of tourist-recreational services, including: renewal of residential buildings, household buildings, construction of sport grounds, tennis courts, construction of an activity park etc.;
- construction of a rural tourism complex with a victualling house, bungalows, a tavern, eco-paths [4].

Thus, it should be noted that experience of the special tourist-recreation park “Augustow Canal” in the sphere of recreational places at present is not varied but is notable for a large number of ecological routes and agro-villas. Investment projects, vice versa, are rather varied; it is tourist oriented and

there is a question if such a recreational loading is acceptable within the framework of SPNA.

The regional park “Krekenava” (Lithuania) was founded in 1992 with the purpose of presserving the landscape in the middle of the river Nevezis valley. This natural eco-system is a cultural heritage. The total area of the park is 11 589.0 ha. In general the protective area is 4089.9 ha, and the recreational area is 266.7 ha [5]. On the territory of the regional park “Krekenava” there are the following places of recreation:

- informational center has interior that is designed in accordance with the theme of the park. Uncommon techniques about park's flora and fauna, about historical, important and prospective process at this territory are used. The advantage of these techniques is that they use different ways of perception of information (eyesight, hearing, sense of smell, tactile sensation) and what is more they include a playing element;
- 3 tourist agro-villas, located in the picturesque sites but far from protected park sites to prevent negative impact;
- 3 sites for rest;
- 3 sites for camping;
- 1 beach;
- 1 organized bonfire site;
- 1 museum of flex;
- tourist ecological routes: 1 informative water route, 4 cycling routes, 2 walking routes, 1 route of perceptions;
- 5 parking sites.

General tendency for natural recreational places of Lithuania – the absence of food service sites should be noted. There is also one important peculiarity – not sufficient sites for night lodging, for long rest. This peculiarity arises from the mentality of the country in general – a small area of Lithuania stipulates a mobility of its citizens and the problem of long staying with nature is not acute. Thus, even those sites for night lodging that exist in nature are not at the full demand.

SPNA in Lithuania are very popular among the population. Eco-education is of great importance with the help of such territories. 3500 people visited the so-called “nature schools” only during 2013. As a rule, informational centers are in charge of educational process. Every SPNA has its unique programs. In this very case, in the informational center of the regional park “Krekenava” there are excursions, intellectual games with ecological bias “fights of brains” where teams should answer a number of questions about flora, fauna or functions of the park. The fact that the participants can find all the answers on the territory of the informational center is very interesting; there are cleaning days with the participation of the population; there are informative cycling travels to the bog; there is a

project for children реализуется “To save a mouse” – the sense of this project is to find medicinal herbs for an ill mouse in the field.

Different educative projects on preserving of historico-cultural heritage in a form of master classes on national crafts (baking of bread by old recipes, woodcarving, bee keeping, spinning, pottering etc.) are also carried out.

Conclusion. In this article analysis of Belarusian and Lithuanian experience of the creation of the system of recreational places on SPNA is described. Thus, it is possible to make a conclusion that at present Belarusian experience is not sufficient as well as the system of rest sites but there is also a tendency to oversaturation of the territories within the framework of SPNA with hotel-entertainment complexes that may lead to destabilization as well as to the loss of their uniqueness. In Lithuania there is a tendency to the increase of ecological and historico-cultural education of population, i.e., this function is prior to getting a profit due to attraction of tourists that is proven by absence of food services and sport-entertainment complexes. It can be mentioned that in the sphere

of the structure of recreation places system on SPNA Lithuania tends to operate in accordance with the conception of stable development.

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